TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Wijes Opera House-Prop. 2015 P. M. Casino-The Quest's Local Conference ... P. M. Paverly's The atre-Check. ... P. M. Madison Square Theatre-Tis kept. ... 255 P. M. San Francisco Opera House-Couched Sea. 20. M. Opener's Palace Music Patt-Vallet, ... 24015 P. M. Tony Paster's theater France Ballion, SP, M. Windsor Tientre & Willed and AP 1

A New Romance by Bret Barte. We shall commence on Sunday, July 1, the publication of a new commune by Mr. Beer Hance The scene is in California, and the title is

" In the Carquinez Woods," It will be continued through four or five numbers of our Sunday edition.

Advertisements for THE WHERLY SUN, isand to-marrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Real Issue.

"The tariff undoubtedly will be the great issue between the parties next year," says JOHN SHERMAN. "We shall give it prominence this year. We think we shall be able to do that so early in the campaign that, after all, the tariff will overtop everything else in importance."

No doubt Mr. SHERMAN and all those Republican leaders who sympathize with him would be very glad to fight the next election upon the question of the tariff, and every other election for the next twenty years. This would suit them very much better than the issue of reform, of expelling the rescals who now run riot in every department of the Government, of driving away the blood suckers that feed upon the Treasury of the country, of making the whole Administration honest and decent.

If the Republicans could select for themselves the battle ground of 1884, they would have a much better chance of winning and perpetuating their own tenure of power than they can possibly have when the ground is chosen by the people, wentied, and disgusted by Republican corruption in every branch of the public service.

The tariff cannot be a great issue in 1884. High rates of duty must necessarily be imposed upon all imported articles. The reduction of the tariff to anything approaching a free trade standard is an absolute impossibility. Where, then, is there any reason which can make this an overtopping point of dispute between the parties? If the necessity of levying high duties is admitted by all, so that there can be no difference in principle regarding it, how are parties to contend about it? How can a question respecting which there is no substantial difference be made to surpass everything else in impor-

Mr. Shenman is a smart politician, and he has some reason to count upon the fact that in the Democratic party, as in every other, there is a proportion of foolish and hotheaded men; but we do not think he will be gratified in this matter.

The great and overtopping issue is clearing out the den of thieves.

Extravagance in the Department of Justice.

The conclusion of the Star route trial, the compromise of the OTTMAN case, and other experiences under BREWSTER, Attorney-General, will certainly cause the House of Renresentatives to scrutinize the next appropriations for the Department of Justice more rigidly than has been done since the time of LANDAULET WILLIAMS, and to change them in some material respects.

Gross and glaring abuses have been conspicuous in that department in three branches of its service. Nearly the whole sum of six hundred thousand dollars for witnesses was exhausted in the first nine months of the current fiscal year.

The fund of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars "for payment of District Attorneys and their assistants" is also exhausted, the greater part of the appropriation having been paid to the different counsel in the Star route presecution.

Personal and political favorites have been retained in eighteen States and Territories to conduct cases of ordinary practice, including the common collection of debts. The regular District Attorneys have been ignored or set aside in these cases to give large retainers and fees to pets of the Administration, who in many of them have rendered only nominal service, and were at the same time drawing pay as members of Congress.

A system which admits of these abuses must be radically wrong, and a public officer who practises or who tolerates them is unworthy of public confidence. The appointment of special counsel, except in extraordinary cases, is a reproach to the District Attorneys who are east out from the line of duty. If they are incompteent, removal for unfitness is the proper remedy. If competent, they should be required to perform the service for which they are paid.

The two Star route trials are estimated to have cost over half a million of dollars. It is the opinion of able jurists that if the prosecution had taken two routes where the frauds were transparent, and tried the defendants on them sharply and quickly, the result

would have been different from what it is. Personal, political, and other considera tions operated to make these cases State trials, with all the pomp and parade attendant thereon. The indictments covered nineteen routes, sufficient in themselves, with the complications easily adjusted bylthe defence, to confuse the minds of any ordinary jury.

The verdict of acquittal at least demonstrates that the Government would have been no worse off if the regular course of justice had been pursued. Notice is served on the Attorney-General that the luxury of special counsel must be abandoned, and upon the President that he must dispense with an extravagant law advisor, unless this practice is summarily stopped. Mr. Brewster has furnished the Democrats with a campaign document that will be difficult to confront.

In the case of JOHN DEVOY, indicted for libelling the Hon. AUGUST BELMONT in connection with certain bills of exchange sold to Fenian leaders years ago, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict of guilty, but recommended DEVOY to the mercy of the Court. In this recommendation Mr. BELMONT, speaking through his counsel and desiring his own vindication more than any severe punishment for the accused, at once concurred; but the Judge, regarding the culpability of Devoy as a very serious matter, postponed the sentence until to-day.

The most striking feature of this trial has been the gratuitous and extraordbary insults which the counsel for the accused saw

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that matter right; and in this verdict every sensible man who has carefully examined the facts of the case will heartily concur.

Pacts for American Shinbuilders. In 1869, sixty-six per cent, of our exports

and imports was carried in American vesseis; in 1882, fifteen per cent. In 1860, about fifty-six per cent, of the tonrange entering British ports was British ton-

nage; in 1882, seventy-one per cent.

The growth of the British shipping industry has been as steady as the decline of American shipping. Every year has increased the predominance of England in the carrying trade of the world. Contrast her merchant navy with ours. Last year there was of American shipping, steam and sail. engaged in the foreign trade, a fleet of about 1,260,000 tons. The census of three years ago placed the total value of American steamers and sailing vessels, both in foreign and coastwise trade, at \$139,345,445. Since then our tonnage has increased by perhaps 250,000

tons, or in value to about \$150,000,000 in all. Now look at the British fleet. According to the last issue of Lloyds' Register, the number and tonnage of ships belonging to the United Kingdom and entered on that

Totals. 14,685

This represents an aggregate value of about \$800,000,000. Since the last issue of Lloyds' there have been added to the register some 550,000 tons of new shipping. And there is a large part of the British mercantile navy which is classed in other registers than Lloyds'. The London Economist estimates the aggregate value of the shipping of the United Kingdom at not less than \$1,000,000,000. If the ships and steamers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and India are added, the total value reaches at least \$1,250,000,000.

Here, then, is a comparison of the amounts invested in British and in American shipping, in figures which are approximately correct:

Moreover, England continues to build ships as fast as ever. The Economist reports that vessels worth fully \$100,000,000 are now in process of construction in British yards.

Is England oversioing the carrying trade? The sea swarms with her steamers and ships. We find in the London Times of June 6 an account of the half-yearly meeting of that great maritime concern, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. THOMAS SUTHERLAND, called attention to the enormous expansion of steam tonnage within a few years past, and to the depression in freight rates occasioned by excessive competition. He is thus reported:

" In 1870 the tonnage which passed through the Suc Canal was 3,200,042 tons, while in 1982 it was 7,122 125 tons. There was another factor in the question of rates of freight. During the last five or six years there had been built a class of engo boats which were built to seen built a class of cargo boats which were built to carry at such very low rates, and to make a profit at the same time, that he thought they would have to look to them in the future for the standard of freights throughout the word. Referring to the essential difference between these boats and the type of ship which, as a mail and passenger carrying company, this company was board to construct he stated that though both carried the same amount of weight. the difference in their cost was as between figures. and £90.000 (or less) and in daily consumption of coal seventy tons and twenty tons, while the whole of the expenses in the two eases were in the same difference of ratio as between cost and coal consumption. They would therefore see that these cargo vessels had a power in the freight market, which was very unfortunate or a company like theirs. He held between portion of them were at the present rates losing money and therefore they might have some hope of seeing the rate of freight advanced within a reasonable were it not for the fact that the shipbuilding yards of England were at the present moment full of orders for new vessels, the majority of them being built on speculation and destined to be pushed or thrust into trade

This confession is full of interest and significance for American shipowners and shipbuilders. The class of roaming freight steamers known as "tramps" in the vernneular of New York harbor, cheaply built and ing trade of the leading maritime power, the boat is in motion. Would not such a fence They threaten to crowd the old established lines off the sens. The better class of iron steamships cannot compete with them any more than the wooden satting vessels of the past era can. A steamer that costs \$600,000 and burns 70 tons of coal daily finds a formidable competitor in a steamer that costs one-third as much money, consumes less than one-third as much coal, and yet carries as many tons of freight.

For a long time the wooden-ship builders of the United States have struggled on against the iron revolution. We observe that a yard for making iron ships has just been established on the Kennebec River at Bath, the greatest wooden-ship building place in the

country, and probably in the world. Here are two questions for those who believo that American shipping can be revived by some process of law tinkering:

Is a time when excessive competition is threatening the shipping interests of Great Britain herself a favorable time for the revival of American shipping?

Is it a good time for the Government to attempt to foster American shipping by a subsidy policy or a system of bounties?

The Pennsylvania Plan.

Last fall the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania cast 43,743 votes for STEWART, their candidate for Governor. This enabled the Democrats to elect Pattison by a plurality of 40,202.

The quarrel of the Republican factions in that State is of long standing, and extremely acrimonious. It seems, however, that these bitter feuds are to be healed in season for the approaching campaign. The plan for securing this end is unique in conception. Whether it will be successful in execution is quite a different matter.

DON CAMERON is to travel in Europe, and leave Pennsylvania politics behind. The editor of the Press in Philadelphia, a clever felow, who is not exclusively a Half Breed or a Stalwart, is to be Chairman of the State Committee, but is to have no power. The machine is to be run by the old QUAY Ring. The Independents are to be permitted to suggest names for the State ticket, but are not to

offend the Stalwarts in making the selection. Some of the Republicans appear to imagine they can carry the State this fall on this programme. The Democrats ought to beat them out of sight.

The adventures of Robinson Crusor may be repeated even in these days of steam navigation over all the seas of the world. We are reminded of them by the accounts in the Lon don papers of the rescue of the crew of the American ship Oracle, which foundered at sea on her voyage from San Francisco to New York. We are told of the heavy weather and the tremendous seas which she encountered, of the cutting away of her bulwarks, of the crow clinging to the rigging, of the eighting of land, of the

on two biscuits a day for each man. They descried other specks of land, which they visited in their boats, and finally on one of them. Wollaston Island, found a nest of nearly naked savages, whose only weapon was the sling, and who lived upon mussels, fish, and berries, which they kindly offered to the shipwrecked mariners. At last, after many weeks of adventure and suffering among these wild people of the desolate Isles, a German vessel was sighted, which rescued two of them from one island, and then an English vessel, which rescued the remaining seventeen from the other island, the whole of the crew of nipeteen men being taken to Valparaiso. The accounts of the wreck, the rescue, and the adventures of the crew of the American ship Oracle have a flavor of romance that recalls the days of Robinson Chuson.

One would suppose that these perpetually would lead financial and business institutions to keep proper supervision of the accounts of men who have funds in their charge. The latest detected embezzler is a smart and popular young fellow of Boston, who, as cashier of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, has plundered its treasury of the amount of \$44,000. He carried on his operations for two years; and the fact that he could do so without detection is highly discreditable to its other officers. | that ring, or else because the laws under who deserve punishment for negligence as he deserves it for embezzlement.

We see with disgust and disapprobation that even Ton See and the New York Power have actually taken to tondying to Bully Medical. - Brookign Blade.

THE SUN tondies to nobody: but when any man, no matter what his occupation or ante cedents, performs a manly and heroic act, THE SUN will report the fact at its full value.

The Fourth of July instructions given to he Brooklyn police this year are sensible in one particular. The sale of fireworks is allowed. with the specific exception of cannon crackers, serpents, flying pigeons, and various other ar-ticles, a dozen in all, which endanger life and property and drive citizens from the thoroughfares. Such prohibitions ought to be made in overy city, and then enforced. The attempt to prevent all firing of guns and crackers is foolish and futile; it is only necessary to forbid the use of those particular things that make the holiday a nuisance and the ordinary use of the atrests periions. Another strict prohibition should be that of beginning the celebration a week beforehand. On the day itself and through the night preceding it great liberty may be allowed to the youngsters; but they must not expect to make the nights hideous long in ad-

The Queen ANNE style of architecture, which soon after it came in vogue here was exaggerated and distorted by builders of chean houses, is naturally passing out of fashion now that it has been overdone. One of the largest structure now building is in the Italian Renaissance style, and even the architects who introduced the Queen ANNE are returning to

The troubles in Madagascar have caused several of the leading nations that have commercial interests on the island to send war ships thither for their protection. France has a squadron there, Great Britain a force cruising near by, and Germany perhaps a vessel or two. It is understood that the Nipsic, in like fashion, is to proceed to Madagascar to protect the American residents. The Nipsic is a wooden third-rate, of 1,375 tons displacement, and carries six guns. Under the protection of this monster Americans will feel safe, while European war vessels must be careful not to take liberties with her.

Since the hot weather set in hundreds of men and boys who travel between New York and Brooklyn upon the ferryboats have been daily in danger. As soon as the gates of th ferries are opened there is a rush to the bow of the boat. The men and boys who reach the bow first range thomselves, some standing and others sitting, at the very edge. Behind them are packed hundreds of others, and the spaces between the cabins are jammed full. It is safe to say that, if a panic should occur upon a boat thus crowded, there would be a pressure that would force scores of persons over the how into the river, and before they could swim out of the way they would be run down by the ferry boat, or crushed by her wheels. On some of the North River ferryboats this danger is guarded against by a high iron fence crossing the bow of the boat, and which can be readily folded back out of the way by a deck hand after cheaply run, are revolutionizing the carry- is allowed to stand outside of the railing while work equally well upon the East River forry-

> It looks as though the spirit of murder were raging all over the land in these days. We have not up to this moment of writing read all the reports of murder sent us for to day's Sun; but we notice the murder of WILLIAM CARNEY at Fall River the murder of Rubolph Brest at Chicago, the murder of GEORGE FREEMAN at the Kentucky town of Versailles, the murder of John Adams at the Ohio town of Enterprise, and the murder of WILLIAM EBERLING at the Texas town of Columbia. The daily records of murder are the most horrible things that the newspapers

The industrious efforts of the British to thin out the population of Africa continue. Having hanged and shot the Egyptians to their satisfaction during the last eleven months, they are transferring their attention to Sierra Leone, where they have just burned four more stockaded towns, one of them containing 1,500 warriors. How many of the latter were consumed in the flames is not recorded; but as the gunboat Rocket's battery played on the town, the incendiaries suffered no loss, Gnrows's raid upon Sherbro occasion of this vigorous effort to teach the blacks what civilized war means; and when GBrown and his followers are captured there will doubtless be another series of shootings and hangings. Then it may be time to diminish the population of Zuluiand, or that of Ashanton or Abyssinia.

The disadvantages of adjusting disputes by that custom of shooting on sight which provails in some communities are illustrated by the affray of Winstern and Thomas at Columbia, Texas. Having quarrelled in a gambling room, they resorted to revolvers in the street; but while neither was hit at all, Winstean killed one bystander and Thomas seriously wounded another. The improvement in such a performance over the duello is not obvious, for at least citizens can keep away from the duelling ground, whereas in street firing they fall a prey to the fury of ruffians who cannot even shoot straight, and who fail to offset their killing of innocent bystanders by lodging a part of their bullets in each other.

In addition to all the whirlwinds and other terrors of nature about which we have been hearing from the West, there are now the floods in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri. The river at St. Louis is rising in a way that threatens a repetition of the scenes of last year. The low lands north of the city are tiready inundated so that the people have had to leave for higher ground. Near Kansas City the bottom lands are overflowed and the inhabitants are moving away. In course of time proper measures for preventing these recurring and disastrous Western inundations must be adopted.

A Ritualistic Pastor Resigns.

CHICAGO, June 18.-The Rev. Arthur Ritchie. ector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascensina in this ity, announced to his congregation yesterday that he fit to direct against the plaintiff. These insults were in no sonse necessary to the desults were in no sonse necessary to the defence of their client, and they were all the
more outrageous and shameful because they
were committed without any apparent reason. The verdict of the jury, however, sets

PLUNDERING THE TREASURY.

The France of Rings and Contracts. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Many years ago a distinguished Senator of the United States "Assignees and agents are now the

great prosecutors of claims against the Government. They constitute a profession—a new one-resident at Washington. Their calling has become a most industrious pursuit, skil ful, persevering acting on system and in pha-lanx, entirely an overmatch for the succession of new members who come ignorantly to the consideration of cases which they have so well dressed up. It would be to the honor of Congress and the protection of the Treasury to institute a scarching examination into the practices of those agents, to see whether undue means are used to procure the legislation they desire. Mr. Benton's description applies equally well

to another and even more powerful ring of men who plot and scheme to get money from the Treasury by disreputable means. It can-not be said, however, that this ring is "entirely an overmatch" for the representatives of the Government with whom they deal. On the contrary, the represents ives of the Government are repensible, either through a criminal or careless abetting of which they act are loose, and they make no effort to perfect them. Hings of contrachave the Government at their mercy. They are men of mighty skill in conceiving and executing their contemptible business, and take pains enough with their dishonesty to sugpains enough with their dishonesty to suggest the idea that it is harder work to be a cleat than an honest man. They throng the departments and carry their atmosphere with them, so that anybody would tank that the elecks estimate the smartness of men with whom the Government deais by the success with which these men get more money than they ought. The example of men who have grown rich and eminent by this kind of work demoralizes the Government clerks, and when they see men foled, honored, sought, and even almost nominated for the Presidency, who are known to have got their flest boost when they

they see men feted, honored, songht, and even almost nominated for the Presidency, who are known to have got their first boost when they got a contract, they are tempted also.

Some years ago, in one of the legislative branches of the Government, proposals were received for the supply of stationery. By some sort of becaus pocus it got to be the custom to accept such bids as contained a proposal to furnish one article at a lower price than anybody else offered it for. That is if a bidder poposal to sell unper, ink, envelopes, and the the like higher than any one else, but offered peakinives lower than the others did, that man got the centract. An honest clork stopped that, and then the bid of him whose total for all the terms aggregated less than anybody else where the provide to no small catent now was concepted. Proposals are made for bids for stationery. Brown, Jones, and Robinson, who are dealers in such goods, no longer light each other, but Brown says to Jones and Robinson. If you will let me have the ink bid I will fix my proposal so that you can have wear

who are dealers in such goods no longer light bach other, but Brown says to Jones, and Robinson, "If you will be me have the ink bid I will lik my proposal so that you can have what you like." It is a fraud that must be apparent every time the bids are opened. Yet Lo Government officers permit the Government to become the victim of such a consurary, and many of them do not seem to think that the operation is anything but a very smart piece of business.

The investigation that Windom began and so suddenly stopped into the frauds of one of the minor Treasury rings, showed that not only was this burdaned system of fraud tolerated, but also that bead tradesmen were in the habit of giving ionuses to the clerks who passed on the contracts. All this could be stopped if the atmosphere of the departments was that of the sterness integrity; but as that cannot be hoped for, it will require protify thorough purging or some decidedly rigid legislation to balk it. If Congress knew how much of the work that involves the expenditure of money is left to subordinate who have no great sense of responsibility, we might hope for some legislation.

Here is the Star route contract system. The Government is spending thousands in prosecuting men who are necused of obtaining money dishonessly by means of that contract system, but nothing has been denle to put up bars against further frauds. The Star route contractors, many of thee, are believed to be in collision will. They act in system and in pharmax." Spherilinate clerks pass on their applications, and the responsible lend of that department must put his validating signature to hundreds of contracts which it is a physical impossibility for him to have personally examined. Exp rence has taught that given the opportunity, the men are not wanting to take disaonorable advantage of the Government, and the Star route contract which it is a physical impossibility for him to have personally examined. Exp rence has taught that given the opportunity. The men and the substitutes who cannot be a be that it is a greater disgrave to have the de-mornization in them excessed than to have it exist; so that we rarely hear of heads of de-partments asking Congress to change existing laws that are found to give opportunity for sor-runt practices, and the first reform in any of these departments has yet to be heard of that was instituted of his own me. runt practices, and the flist reform in any of these departments has yet to be heard of that was instituted of his own motion by the responsible heart. The subaltern elected in many of them seem to be stronger than the chief, and more than one Cabinet offleer has found his hands tied and his purposes baffled, until he gives up in despair, content to take things as easily as possible.

Autocracies exist in all the departments, supreme, uncontrollable, detving Congress and the Executive; and until some means are found of overthrowing them, the said phalanxes of contractors, claim agents, and other disreputable money getters will have their way.

Will Dorsey speak !

Washington, June 18.-Neither Mr. Arthur of any member of the Executive household sent word of any kind to Bursey when the trial ended. There was a time when Arthur could expatiate in Dorsey's praise and specially as an artist in the use of "soap." Arthur like Garfield, gave him the credit of the "masterful" or ganization which won the election. Dorsey said about one year ago that he had a great many letters written and received during and after the campaign of 1880, per haps as many as three or four thousand. He thought possible be might print a few selected from them. How not the time come for thereey to speak! He is well out of the business that has employed him for more than wo years. Now let us have a little history from his own unequalled per and abundant storehouse of material. It is quite evident that it is in the power of the exto make a contribution to recent political history excelling any previous one. Will be do it?

Mr. Hendricks is the One to Blame.

From the Impain Courier. In noticing the fact that Hendricks and Me-Donald, though seated beside each other at a recent banquet in Indianapolis, did not speak, Tue Sex expresses some wonder at the estrangement, and calls upon Mr. Hendricks to remember McDonald's fidelity in 1880, and make up the quarrel. There is far more for should recall the faithful and self-accificing abora of many years. In politics no man ever had a more loyal supporter than McDonald has been to Hendricks. At three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions he has done by the experience of North Accident three national conventions are not conventions. cure the nomination of his friend. He made the politi-cal enemies of Hendricas his own, even when strongly in sympathy with the policy that they advocated. He efused to have a second choice for the Presidence even when a man like Ravard, whom he admired and respected, was in the field. He could not be tempted espected, was in the ficial. He could not be tempt nto rivalry even by the offer of the Presidential nomin tion tendered to him by influential politicians. Probably Mr. Hendricks had become so accustomed to this loyal service that he regarded McDonald as a sort of

Mixed Politics.

From the Brooklyn Engle, "What are your views in regard to the or was standing at the har drinking with a friend. "I'm in favor of the protection of American indus-tries," frankly answered the person addressed.
"Then, of course, you are a Republican," added the

"Not if I know myself. I'm a Democrat." "And have you any opinion on the subject?" continued the scribe, turning to the gentleman's friend.

You may put me down as a free trader," replied the

"Oh, I see; you're a Damocrat." "Nary time. I'm a Republican. What are you?" "Well," responded the astonished reporter, "I was a Democrat when I came in here, but I'm blowed if I know

The Beater Beaten.

From Chaff.

From Charf.

A farmer came into a grocery store the other day and exhibited to the eves of an admiring crowd an electronic seg, shout six inches long, which he acowed to the control seg, and wouldn't slice any one to handle to the cetter, and wouldn't slice any one to handle it for few levels in the real and mental real and the control seg, and examined twin the real and mending to chart the country man, said:

[Palaw] I was obtained in the egg line that will beat that I was obtained as a single section of the country man, getting excited.

[Take it up. replied the greeryman and going he hind the country he bright out a wire egg bester. There is something in the egg line that will be the country he bright out a wire egg bester. There is something in the egg line that will beat in the country he bright out a wire egg bester. There is something in the egg line that will beat in the said he reaching the forest. First see you heat it, and he handed it to the fromer. First see, you heat it, and he handed it to the proper of the counter, where it broke two some places and a platter. It was of solid iron, painted white.

"Some folks think they're darmation cate." mornwred the farmer as he pocketed the stakes and litt out, "but tain't to use buckin' against the solid facts."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

HARRISBURG, June 17 .- The publication in THE SUN of yesterday of the contest waged between the friends of Gov. Hoyt and Charles Emery Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, has set the Republican tongue to wazging here. The secret of Editor Smith's ambition, as well as the determined opposition set up against him by the pendents, had been well kept, and though a fortnight had elapsed since the first development of the scheme, no public mention of had been made. The story once out, however, there were plenty to discuss the various aspects it presented, its probable success, and the effects It might have on the future of the party.

The candidacy of Mr. Smith took us all by surprise," remarked a close personal and po-litical friend of Senator Cameron to-day, after reading The Sun. "When Quay brought the intelligence of it to the boys, they all kicked at first. What has he done to entitle him to such distinction? was urged strenuously by some. while the betrayal of Conkling in 1880 was referred to deprecatingly, by others. After all

the friends of the family' had been consulted, and the preponderance of opinion was developed strongly against the pian, a few of the most faith all bethought themselves of a visit work of the pian of the faith all bethought themselves of a visit proper of the pian of the committee of the pian of the committee. The them of the pian of the committee of the pian of

such is literally the en The High License Law of Hillnois,

The Harper, or high license, bill became aw of the State of Lilmois on Friday last. Its operation will be the most important and interesting test yet made. of the new theory of promoting temperature reform thigh rates of hourse. The ball received the support the men who in other days were uncompromising prohildtionists. It represents views which have been mo field by experience. Prohibition being now a conceded failure, its old friends turn to high license as the best practicable measure. And in this they are supported by those who were never prohibitionists but always be lieved in a rational system of hunor regulation, and also by the most respectable of laptor sellers. Such is the eld combination that has passed the Harner bill

The new law is of a type different from that of lowa-n state where the experiment of high freshes has niso been tried, but without the uniformity of rate which characterizes the Harner bill. In Inwa cities and town are permitted to charge what they please for license and as a result the rate ranges all the way from \$75 a. year (in Dubuque) to \$1,000 (in Creston). In a number if large places \$1,000 in the fee, and the average throughout the State is high. The Nebraska law puts the license fee at \$1.000 in cities of a certain grade and 2000 for all other places. Illinois now establishes a cust-iron system of excise, operative alike in all parts of the state, viz., \$500 a year for the sale of spirits and wines. and \$150 a year for the sale of beers. It is esti mated that on such a basis Chicago will reap an annual revenue of not less than \$1,000,000 or a gain of about \$000,000 on her present income from license fees. This would be a decided relief to taxpayers, and manres the popularity of the measure with that class. As the proprietors of the lowest dram shops cannot raise \$500 to pay in advance for a license, the Banar selling business will asturable be sively proved by the experience of Nebraska and other States where high license has been tried—that intemperance becomes less common and less excessive as the inferior liquor shops are weeded out. When this had pier state of things is associated with targety increased revenues we need not be amazed at the apread of high

icense sentiments throughout the country. If it proves a success in Illinois, as in Iowa, Nebraska Missouri, and Michigan, it may be expected to reappear as an issue in New York. The last Legislature refused to try it here, but the majority against it was so small in the Assembly as to encourage the friends of high license to renew their efforts next year. The bill de-feated at Albany resembled the Nebraska law in its dia crimination between places, but was more moderate in ifa scale of fees. For cities of over 5(193) inhabitants the liquor licenses were fixed at \$53) and heer licenses \$230, and for all other places liquor licenses at \$230. and beer licenses \$125. This bill was favored by many of the largest liquor retailers in the State, and they can always be trusted to advocate it. The societies representing the spirit and wine interests of the country have been the most active promoters of such schemes, and have done as much as the most enthusiastic friends of temperance reform to pass and enforce high license aws. Under such anspires the new system hids fair to become generally adopted, especially if the Illinoi variety of the law shall be crowned with the success now predicted for it.

An American Professional Tennis Player is England.

Print the Lindon World.

Petilit, the Boston professional, is no mean player and on Inceshy ast. May 20, prived a good rule for of the sets with the flort a Lindon the gentle man won the first set, the Yankov Lock the next, and a the commercement of the third seemed to have a chance, some the railies being placed. But presently Mr. Lyttelton roused himself, and never gave his opposite to the commercement of the two sets necessary off the From the London World.

An English Mushroom Bed. From the London World.

The gardens at Aswarby Park, Lincolnship the seal of Sir T. Whicheste, have iong been famous for the excellence of their musicrouns. At the present time there is to be seen at Aswardy a bed. Si feel long, a feet wide, and, 3 feet is height, which is growing a succession of young musicrouns, and from which a cutting of 60 pounds weight was made het. Week. Lord Perman manages to get musicrouns all the year round from his gardens at Bryanston, and it is only for a very short time that Lady Radio is mastle to procure them from her magnificent gardens at Bicton.

THE BOHEMIAN SAINT.

Celebrating the 300th Anniversary of the

PRAGUE, May 19 .- The legend of St. John Nepomuk is, I believe, generally known. This saint was born in 1300 in a little village in Bohemia, and became confessor to Queen Johanna, the wife of Woncosias IV. Because he would not disclose what she had confessed be was maitreated by the King and finally drowned in the river Moldava in 1383. There is no historical evidence to support this legend. ans know that in 1393 a John of Pomuk was drowned by the King, and they know that this John was anything but saintly. But it is certain that the Bohemian people early began to believe in the martyrdom of St. John, whose public worship greatly increased after his canonization, in 1729. The Pilgrimage of St. John Nepomuk is very interesting. There is hardly another large city in the civilized world where this mediaval institution is still preserved. It is no longer a religious, but a national festival,

This year 60,000 strangers visited Prague, to a great extent peasonts from Robertia Moraa great extent peasents from Bohemia, Moravia, Silesic, and northern Hungary. The festival begins with fireworks on the Schatzen Island the evening before the 10th. On the 16th high mass is conducted by the Archbishon in the cathedral at the tomb of St. John. This is of solid aliver, weighing 3,700 pounds. The peasants are quite besid; themselves when the Archbishop drives up in an enormous oid-fashioned couch, said to be three hundred years oid. In the church the crowd passes in and out during the mass without a particle of reverence, excepting in the case of a very few old women and still fewer oid men, who pray fervently. Several Slovaks struck me particularly. They were very devout in the church as well as before the statue of the Saint, which is one of the thirty on the venerable Charles Bridge, A striking group in the church was formed by a number of lame oid women with their crutenes, lying, and sitting before an altar, almost transported in expectation of a miraculous healing. There is also a great crush at the dungeon where the Saint is said to have been incarcerated.

The visitors are in the habit of inspecting the royal pulace, where they have expounded to them a great deal of their national history. There is no doubt that these pligrimages have contributed much to keeping alive the national spirit, especially during the sad period of political coppression when the Bohemians never ceased to consider Prague the capital of their kingdom. via, Silesic, and northern Hungary.

pointent oppression with the property of their kingdom.

The scenes in the streets are characteristic. We see the usual booths, many of them containing pictures and statues of St. John in all sizes for sale. In one street the walls of many houses are hung with secular pictures, also for sale, and in a corner stands a little girl singing and offering songs, the subjects of which this year mostly relate to the occupation of Besnia and Herzegovina. The sours are dedicated to the yeuths and maddens, and they form a class of rhythmical literature very popular with the peasants. A discharge of cannon announces the close of the festival.

A Sucressful New Yorker Visiting his Native

From the Manchester Examiner

The Hon. George West of Ballston Spa, N. Y. who is on a visit to this country, is an example of the remarkable success which has attended some of the Eng-lishmen who have settled in the United States. Mr. West, who is in his dist year, is a Devensions man, having been born at Kentisbere, near Exeter. At ten venr of age he estimated work in the Kensham mill, now in the occupation of the Kensham Paper Mill Company, and of which Mr. Hall is manager. After that he served a regular apprenticeship to paper making at the Hele Mill, now in the occupation of C. R. Collins & Co., and where papers were then made by hand as well as by machine. In 1840 Mr West went to the United States of America, where he at once found em-ployment as a machineman in one of the paper midhis master very soon recognized his ability, and promodel him to the position of foreman then of manager and afterward received him into partnership. Some time after this Mr. West bought a mill and commenced business on his own account. One mill after anothe was added, until, at the present moment. Mr. West i the owner of eight paper mills in New York State, be ardes one of the largest paper bug making establish ments in America. He is a maker of Mamia paner, chiefly used for bars, and which he makes up houself in his bag factory, thus securing the profit on both paper and bags for the sale of which he has a large store in New York city, where 24 presses are kept in constant use printing the bags for the use of customers.

Mr West has taken a conspicuous part in the politics of the land of his adoption. He served five terms in the New York State Assembly, 1872-76; was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1881, and was elected to the Forty seventh Congress as a Re-publican. Since his elevation in the world, Mr. West has not forgotten the place of his arry life and associa tions. The town of Brainingh in Devenshire contain tions. The town of Bratinach, in Devondare, containing a population of about 1.50, has reason to be proud of Mr. West. Last year he gave a sum of £250 to the gear. £150 of it was for the purpose of putting a stained glass window in the parish church, in memory of his Mr. West's matter who is interred there, and the remainder to be invested up the interest applied forever forths. for the benefit of the Church schools. He sise gay Electothe descring schools on the same conditions. Last week Mr West gave another £150 the interest of which is to be applied every Christmas to the relief of

the sick and deserving poor at that the inhabitants of Bradminch should give a most enthusiastic welcome to Mr. West on the occusion of his visit to his native town, and, as the guest of Mr. Hall of there were present all the leading men of the district. Mr. West takes great interest in South a schools, and or Sunday afternion, as the gave a despit interesting ad-dress in the Raptist Sunday school at Headmingly which was crowded to excess. Horn of poor parents without any early alvantages in the way of education, but by dist of hard work and force of character, which has shown itself in an indonitable perseverance. Mr West has acquired for himself the character of being one of the wealthest men in Congress, and one of the foremost men in the paper manufacture of the United States.

Filling Up the Harbor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to the articles published in Tax Sex charging needed of duty on my part in not enforcing the laws prohibiti-the dumping of garbage, &c., in New York harbor desire to state that I shall be pleased to meet a commit tee from any representative body interested in the preervation of the harbor, and if they or any one else can suggest any improvement in my method, or say that I suggest any improvement in my method, or say that I can possibly do more than I am now doing with the means at my dispess, I will not only gainty foliow their suggestion, but also thank then publics.

Judging from my standjunt I should say that it is not the family of officers like myself that the harbor is rayilly soling runned but of a defective and nugarily law and policy which, for instance, in my own case, allows the expenditure of the magnificent sum of \$1,000 per annum in the payment of a deputy's same, emperent and incidental expenses and the him of each ion and vessels as may be necessary. In enforce the law prohibiting the deficients of the waters of New York latter with the health of its thousands of people and its unlines of money at stake, in addition to the super-state water so of top other countries all for a latter than the waters of two there countries that the known that it is of the unions in portance that the known that it is of the unions in portance that the known that it is of the unions in portance that the known that it is of the unions in the standard belief responsible amplifications of which held responsible amplifications of the superface of the law in the waters of two countries with out being allowed sufficient money to charter even a small stand intent to said in the detection of Violations, as is now literally the case.

New York, June 18

Water Toney, Inspector.

Cannibalism in Russia.

The Terskin Vedamoski reports a case which shows that the superstions attributing magical hower to the eating of human flesh is not confined to the Australian aborigines. In the graveyard of the vallage of Nairusow, in the Naitshik district, the police noticed that the grave of a recently furied child was much disturbed. Suspicion fell on a man reputed to be a sorcered, list but was searched, and he was found sixting at the fire, on which was a pot a numerical. He refused to an even only questions, but on the adjoining bedroon being child was founded an extreme the body of the missing child was founded in the control of the body of the missing child was founded in the control of the body of the missing child was founded in the child's body pointed at its of the room were the skullendered as to where was the remaining perfection of the child's body pointed at ically to the bod. His district, a missimble, stayed is cally to the bod. His district, a missimble, stayed requirely to steal the bedieve of little children, cook and extitle flesh, and from the fat make omitteents and medicines, which he gave as charms. He had threatened to kill and eather if she ever gave information of his doings. From the London Times.

Let me alone! Contractors draw their pay And spend or hide it, as the case may be, While ships they build are rotting day by day. And now there ought to come a chance for me Let me annu!

Let me above. In Grant's immortal reign A costly navy vanished at a touch.

And many initions then were speak in vain I don't expect to do one half as much Let me aime

Let me alone. The man whose brilliant mind. Discovered Bayes e triumph in defeat. Though to his virtues many yet are mind. Is sold here upon his said Let ine a one

Let me above. The old gives place to new, Aithough the methods still may be the same. Old mayies pass as paporamas do If there's a swindle, no one is to his me. Let me atone

Let me alone my party is in power. And draws the cash as sun and moon draw tides. We must improve each shining, fruitful nour In silent work that sids and then divides. Let me alone

The first the property of the second of the

SUNDELMS.

-It is proposed to erect a memorial chapel nd manse at Frwerth, in England the hirthplace of ohn and Charles Wesley

The Czar has conferred decorations on all

the members of the Papal Mission who went to Moscow to represent the Holy Scent the Coronation. -Next to the electric light, according to a London journal, the principal requisit the greens total in London was the exceeding badness of the

-The Queen of Roumania, writing under the name of Carmen Silvin, has myried the Sacolah composer, Hallstream, to compose the music for a new pera written by her, and of which the setion is

-Sir Arthur Sullivan of "Pinafore" famo is mivery delicate health at Carlstall. He has as less companion Mr. Frederick Clay the author of Timterry Duchess," who is niso on the doctor's lost. Boare favorities in somety here

-A rural visitor to Chicago, full of suspicion that every city man was a robber ran wildly out of a barber shop and told a pole-count that all attempt that been made to thier form him. The barber had mercly attempted to use an atomizer

-Several Legitimist grandes dames in France have adopted for their correspondence blue pa-per, on which is engraved in the corner their coat of arms, surmounted by a royal crown, velled by a single cloud, with this motto in tires, below " time gust

-The Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Holy See states on the authority of Cardinal Singleon that the allusion in the Pope's circular to in-suits offered to distinguished persons, was directly intended to apply to insuits offered to Captinal Metalos, and not to Mr. Forster, as stated in some Trish journals -A clergyman writes to the Boston Baptist

Witchman, describing Las Crubes, a New Mexican town of 4.000 inhabitants, on the railroad about forty miles north of El Paso. It has "a convent and Romish chirch," it has also "a small Nextoni Methodist chirch catablished a few years since, and three weeks ago a Presis termin church was organized, with six persons." He begs some between the the rester, Sun day school, or church "to send him \$100 to start a Bap-tist church, for which he has found five members. - Marshal von Moltke's movements are be-

ning to arouse alarm and apprehension in France and have drawn a series of scheatininal strictures from Gen. de Wimpfien, who, it will be rein absend, took command at Sedan when MacMate rich wounded on that disnatrous field. The venerable strategist his been mak ing a tour incognite through those pertons of the Kiviera which debouch on Franch territory, and as he fore the outbreak of the war of 1870 saintiar proceed-ing was noted on his part with regard to switzerland, it makes food for troubled reflection.

- While Mr. Shoridan is rustleading in this

country, a number of infortunate people whom a head constable named Winne swore Shoridan had got to gether on his Irish tour in 1879 have been committed, four for murder and six for consurance to murder. This
Wynne swore he had a warrant for the press of shore dan for organizing murder, but that he excaped before it could be put into execution. A Roman Catholic sourcing named Henderson stated that "wherever he went our-der and infamy went in his train," and, in the words of a great certisensite, "hell was not hot spough or step-hity long enough to punish such men," who planned marder and left their dupes to hear the consequence. named Henderson stated that "wherever he went on

-" If the various countries maintain their present rate of increase," says Mr. Gosselin, Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, "fifty years hence the United States will have a population of historiest, Russia appear mately 153,000,000; Germany 83,000,000 the Control Kir dom 65,0 50,000 Austria Hungary and Italy both 41,0 50,000 France only 40,000,000 Germany has already in round numbers 7,500,000 more inhabitants than France, but in this reckoning Algeria is not taken into ac-Germany there are only 355 males to every the females, in France there are 901. Germany

-At the late Dublin Exhibition a povel plan, which was both naturing and attractive, was adopt ed of selecting by ballot at each concert, the music to be performed at the next. This has been initiated with great auccess by the manager of the Glasgow Theatre, who has introduced the ballot principle in the Selection of twelve comedies to be performed. It is a tribute to the gen of Ireland that, with a Scotch sudience. Sheridan's "School for scandal" carried the highest vote and toddsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" the second Shake speare's "Twelfth Night" came third, and the "Comoly Oats," which can only find a representative with as in the leading character. In these degenerate days, in Mr. Lester Wallack, also found a place in the ballot. There was a great andience, upward of 4,000 votes being cast.

-In the days of Queen Anne, says the Lonon Truth, it was the fashion among those who were then called beaux to wear the waistcoat open, in order long remarked, wearing his breast open in the midst of winter out of an affectation of youth." This was sup-posed to have avery killing effect on the fair sex, for the same lady observes. "A since re heart has not mada half so many conquests as an open waistcoat. Stella: "I have paid Harrison while he was with ma seven guineas, in part of a dozen of shirts he brought me from Holland." Neckcloths were even dearer propur-

the muslin neckcloths are to be sold at he agrees -At a Chicago railroad station, on the arrival of a train, thirteen kisses were measured as to duration from the instant of contact to that of culmina-tion. Two of these were so instantaneous that the observers noted them at a hundredth part of a second, and four more were rather guessed than actually limed at a fiftieth. All these were between women. The next group of five krees were recorded at a twentieth. The couples were divided as to sex, but were made up of per-sons whose ties were presumable those of consumming. Then came a full half minute kees—that of a little girl and a man, who was doubtless her father. The longest of the thirteen was ever a minute according to the time-keeper, but the record was questioned, on the ground that there was a succession of kisses instead of a continuous conjunction of the lips. This couple was com-posed either of young married folks or of sweethearts who felt sure that they were among total strangers.

There was no harry or reserve about their greeting -The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News says of the presents given to Mile Roth schild on the occasion of her marriage to M. Epitressi the other day. "The enormous value of the display absolutely precluded the very affectation of indifference There was a certain prime of rules given in Baron Al-phones to his daughter which he has been collecting it his spare moments any time these dozen years part. They were simply the finest embles to be had for a in the public or the percute market of the period. The brolegroom gave a foolish triffe in supphires almost of equal value, and a brook of devotion from which no one could possibly read yows of poverty without a strong effort of the will, with a quantity of Venice point to wrap them in worth almost as much as all the rest put together. The downger bareness the grandmother of the bride gave a diadem of diamonds the Baroness Lionel of London gave another, the Marquise de Galli-fet, Lady Lonsdate the Chevalier Nigra, and the Baron

Hossinguer, were only less mutableent -The German military papers announce that an exercise in the art of loosinging and defending a fortress will be held next autumn at Coblentz. The ob-ject will be to illustrate by actual practice all the manews res which might come into operation in the attack or defence of a modern fortress, employing everything both in the way of weapons and material and of factics. likely to come into use in such operations. A very large number of officers, selected from all the branches that generally take perion either side in steges, have been already ordered to proceed to Coblentz for this exercise; the majority of them belong to the foot artiflers and the engineer corps. The exercise will extend over fourteen engineer corps. The execuse will extend over furteen days, and will be under the general direction of Majortien von Adler, inspector of Engineers. The elege operations will be commanded by Col. Hissel, sentor einer of division, in the general staft under Count von Moltke; and the defence will be directed by Col. you salone, thef of the staft of the Eigith. Annu. Corps. The lat of testable has been asset asset to the Col. her has been appointed by the Ministr of War as the date of commencing operations

—A Connecticut man has a novel plan for a public exhibition. It was he whose robbery, several months ago, in a licelist street groupers, led to a well remembered tragery. He entered the worst drinking place in the whole street. Shrewd Yankse Hough he was be footbalk hid down a fire-first drink. He expectation of a time partners for a five-first drink. He expectation of a time place at him, and then sweet the gang of the first languaged at him, and then sweet the gang of the first was in the life, the appealed to the public and distribution belong when he for each to get out when he algebra who was in the place of and distribution belong to the furnishment of the advance of the cut of a night of debated, the distribution of the school and was himself sign dead in the state of the school information and consequently a world have become process, had not the process that the process that the school instrument. The transcript mall proposes to get his \$10.95 back, and displace has a been first and Heater street and its variety showing the color of the results at the male from the late of the extension described in the specialists a good deal of interest exists. He will reflect the feeling of during explorers who have survived the hardfelines and dangers of transfully all the surviving his own fively experience after the feeling and daring explorers who have survived the hardelines and dangers of transfull. -A Connecticut man has a novel plan for a who have survived the hardelines and dangers of travel in some wild country. He will introduce some visid de-scriptive matter from the reports of only mist onarce. police officers, and members of the Excise Roard and vice as will make country people's eyes stick out."